

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, November 21, 1851.

Place observed.	Broad.	The	Direction wind.	Rain 24 hours.	Weather.
Tatooch	29.98	+05.42	E. 16	Clear	Cloudy
Olympia	29.99	+05.42	1 Calm	0	W.
Ft. Cady	29.94	+05.42	N.	Clear	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.94	+05.42	W.	Clear	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.93	+05.42	3 Calm	0	Cloudy
Sacramento	29.90	+05.35	2 S.	Clear	Cloudy
L. Angels	29.85	+05.35	0 W.	sp. Fair	Cloudy
S. Diego	29.89	+05.35	5 N.	Clear	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 65.5°; minimum, 45.5°.

JAMES A. BARLOW,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION

Tivoli, afternoon and evening—"Nan" and "Nevada" Stating-Sixth and M streets. Excursion to Woodland—This evening. Festival—Next Wednesday evening. Edwards' Benefit—This afternoon.

Auctions—Bell & Co., 10th and K street. Bell & Co., November 23—1143 street. Bell & Co., November 23—1143 street.

Business Advertisements.
Weinstock & Lubin—Thanksgiving. House and lot for sale. Found—A Masonic Temple. Notice to creditors. Rooms wanted. Stamping-house. Stamping done—115 F street. L. Stevens & Co. A Christmas present—B. F. Smith & Co.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DIVORCE SUIT.—The action of Department Two of the State Court was completed nearly all of yesterday with the hearing of the application of James Walker for a divorce from Alaria Walker, and for possession of certain property. The complainant is a little man about 70 years of age, while the defendant is an unusually large man, about 50 years of age.

The principal ground upon which the divorce was asked was cruelty. They were married in 1842, and the complainant set forth, had lived together but a short time, and then, through the want of reason to become jealous of one W. Rogers and from that time on there was anything but happiness in the domestic circle, their trouble culminating in the better half turning to the publican and the other to the harlot, while the husband, though good effects as were anticipated, thus became a drunkard.

The evidence introduced by the defendant showed that the husband had been the most pleasant person in the world to live with, and after hearing all the testimony and the arguments of counsel, the Court ordered the case dismissed without costs to either side.

The parties resided in Folsom, and many residents of that town, and other places present at the trial, as witness or out of curiosity.

The intensely earnest and dramatic manner in which the plaintiff gave his evidence, and the sympathetic way in which the jury received it, caused a general desire to have a transcript of the proceedings taken.

At the trial, Mr. Walker, Dr. Percy Ross and Dr. W. E. Bragg, Joseph Stevens, of the Club, was Chairman of the Reception Committee, consisting of President—W. H. Allen; Harry T. Tozer; Frank Miller; Vice-President—C. E. Greenway; Secretary—A. B. Tracy; and Treasurer—M. B. Hinman.

P. S. Chiles, who resides near Davisville, has recently received by rail, from Johnson county, Missouri, a herd of choice young cattle, in which he sketched the romantic history of the old Oregon building, in which the Art Gallery stands, and included in his reflections upon architecture and music. The "Oregonian" sang selections, "Thus," Mrs. Chiles, of the club played a flute solo, "Souvenir D'Afghan," Mrs. Percy Ross, of the club singing, "My Beloved Heart," Tracy, "Elwood Brauer, the Organist, and August Hinman, the violinist, sang solos, and the male quartet again sang Mrs. H. Edgerton, of the Club, was accompanist for the vocalists. The Floor Doctor, Mr. H. H. Fassett, and the organist, Mr. J. A. Donovan, a deputy under ex-City and County Treasurer of San Francisco, Wm. R. Shaefer, as Supervisor of the First District, in the sum of \$25,000, with William Land and Herman Steimann as his assistants, and the same supervisor of the Fifth District, in the sum of \$20,000, with John Ryan, John Conran, Heilbron as surtees; W. C. Granger, as Constable of Brighton township, in the sum of \$10,000, with W. F. McMillen as surtee; Mr. Granger having been appointed by the Supervisors to fill the unexpired term as Constable in that township, it was reported that the position was filled with a bond, with T. C. Perkins and W. H. Hinman.

Mr. S. J. Jackson, as Supervisor of the Second District, in \$25,000, with W. F. Peterson, Charles Schwartz, John Ryan, W. D. Constock, S. W. Butler, and George H. Hinman.

Mr. G. B. Gosby, flowers in oil, and

water colors and water colors and

UNIVERSITY SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Important Information for the Farmer—
New Cereals, Grasses, Etc.

C. H. Dwinelle, of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the University of California, issues the following Bulletin, No. 22, dated Berkeley, November 15th:

Seeds of the kinds named below will be distributed by the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Postage on the amount indicated is to be paid by the recipient.

Milium multiflorum: A perennial millet grass, which has no popular English name, that grows abundantly in the State, and appears to be of great development, but strong, if kept down, there is an abundant growth of fine leaves, which resists winter frosts to a remarkable degree.

Angela Panic (*Panicum spectabile*): Frequently called "evergreen millet." Spreading rapidly by underground root stocks, this grass grows in large tufts, and is one of the best good forage. In the warmer parts of the State, with irrigation, enormous yields are reported.

Velveteen: The distribution is made for the purpose of ascertaining the adaptation of climate and practical value of the several kinds, in the different climates and soils of the State, and persons receiving them are requested to report results, whether success or failure, and if the latter, from what cause.

To those afflicted with "Festuca" or other undesirable grasses we specially commend a thorough trial of these varieties, putting them in early, in the hope of smothering the bad ones.

BLACK WATTLE.

Six-rowed Barley: A very different type from that commonly grown on this coast, and we believe that for some localities and uses it is much to be preferred. The range of size and quality is almost only 12. The three-rowed grain is usually stripped in its eighth to tenth year, when 30 to 40 feet high. Does well on heavy as well as light soils, provided they are deep; is doubtless hardy from Sacramento southward, possibly farther north on light soils. The seed is very hard and should be soaked well before sowing, until softened, when it germinates quickly, if it may be in the ground a year before coming up. Ounce packages, twenty cents each.

INSECT POWER PLANTS.

Pycnosoma cincinatum and *P. roseum*, the Dalmatian and Persian insect power plants: The former is the one most to be recommended as an insecticide, while the latter is quite ornamental, having flowers resembling single erythroniums, of four or five different colors. Half ounce packages, two cents each. •

three feet high, and root leave abundant, it can be used for either hay or pasture.

Hungarian broomcorn (*Bromus fermeus*): From time to time recommended by the University of Europe, communicated by the French, adapted to dry soils. Our experience indicates that it will do well here, either without or with moderate irrigation.

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Frosts cut this grass to the surface of the ground, but it grows again as soon as warm weather returns. It should not be planted where permanent grass is not wanted. Pound packages of root-stocks, 100 lbs.

To those afflicted with "Festuca" or other undesirable grasses we specially commend a thorough trial of these varieties, putting them in early, in the hope of smothering the bad ones.

BLACK WATTLE.

Acacia decurrens, the black wattle or tamarind acacia of Australia: The bark of this tree, as grown on the University grounds, contains, as heretofore stated (Bulletin No. 4) over 30 per cent. of tanin when in the air-dried condition, while the bark of the same tree, when dried over heat, contains 60 per cent. of tanin. The bark of the wattle is also used for tanin, especially at Paterson, N. J., where, it is said, about 5,000 silk operations are idle. The predominance of velveteen and plushes for ladies' dresses in place of silk, and the tendency of fashion toward the English instinct, have led to a rapid increase in the consumption of American dress silks. Ribbons, which in prior years formed a large part of the mills now working only three-quarter time. The imports of silk goods for the first nine months of 1884 were in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, owing to heavy imports of velvet and plushes, and probably the imports for 1884 will exceed the total of last year.

A Germany trade paper recently said that the English silk manufacturers could no longer compete with the ribbon mills of Paterson, N. J., and the broad goods of New York. The English silk manufacturers are prettier that the American working classes prefer costly silk dresses to other goods, and that the consumption of silk had reached such dimensions that the production of France is not sufficient to supply the American consumption. True, the United States consume proportionately a greater amount of silk than any other country (China excepted). The amount may be estimated at \$110,000,000, including the duty of 50 per cent. on the true value of the imported goods, of which \$65,000,000 represents the foreign and \$45,000,000 the American production.

From the foregoing statement—that the American silk manufacturers—*it might be concluded* that the French silk manufacturers have so many orders from America that they cannot fill them; while in reality the French, German, and Swiss manufacturers are loudly complaining of the almost total absence of orders from the United States, and consequently stagnation of the silk trade. The American silk manufacturers, with few exceptions, are also complaining of the depression.

The subjoined figures are intended to enable the European trade papers to form an idea of the expansion of the silk industry in the United States. There are 4,481 silk mills in the United States, country, including those engaged in the spinning and weaving of which number 17,230 are in New York (city and State), 120 in New Jersey, 67 in Pennsylvania, 36 in Connecticut, 38 in Massachusetts, 9 in California, 11 in Illinois, 5 in Maryland, 4 in Ohio, 2 in Utah, 1 in Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island each. The principal weaving establishments are at Manchester, Conn., in New York city, West Hoboken and Paterson, N. J. There are 131 mills producing dress goods, satins, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; the remainder manufacture sewing silks, machine twists, dress and cloth trimmings. Sewings and ribbons are found principally in New York. The spinning and weaving manufacturers are mostly located in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities. Although these mills produce about \$40,000,000 worth of goods, the imports since 1882 have not materially decreased in the volume of goods, for prices two years ago were from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than in 1880. Taking the imports for 1882 at \$41,400,000 and those of 1883 at \$35,100,000, a difference of \$6,300,000 is apparent on the invoice value, but this is fully equalized by the shrinkage of prices; in other words, we imported for \$35,000,000 about as many yards, etc., as for \$41,400,000 in the previous year. An added abnormal demand for 1884 largely exceed those of 1883, and, consequently, the situation of the American silk industry is not very brilliant, owing to the excessive use of velvet.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that for the want of a cheap, practical process of fire-proofing wood, \$100,000,000 worth of property is destroyed every year in the United States. He thinks it is disgraceful that such a process has not been invented.

Scotch Two-rowed Barley: In a series of years this has proved to be a very superior grain, both in yield and quality, as well as in not lodging as badly as Cheviot. We have good reports from seed sent out in former years.

Two-rowed Barley: Good, but not as well proved as some others.

Carter's Peafowl: True to its name, this kind tillers a great deal, and bears a large number of heads of rather light grain. Adapted to the production of feed barley, or to sow for hay.

Nepantla Barley: Two-rowed Barley: Hybrid, two-rowed and bushy.

There is a close resemblance between this variety and the last, as in its upright straw, heads of even height, and spreading heads.

Barley: Very short, hardy, and compact.

Barley: The grain is said to swell when cooked, as rice does. The yield is fair, and the hardy plant adapted to mountain regions—an interesting variety.

Friek's Barley: An excellent grain of fine brewing grade. Head two-rowed, but more compact and upright than the Cheviot.

The Peafowl is said to be less affected by drought.

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Hannibal Barley: Two-rowed Barley: Hybrid, two-rowed and bushy.

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For six months.....\$ 00

For three months.....\$ 00

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THE WEEKLY UNION

For the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast. One Year.....\$ 00

PLUCK AND PRAYER.

There was not any need of fretting,

And I told him so, he couldn't hold on to things,

We'd just got to let 'em go.

The world is full of such souls who'd suffer

Along with the rest of us.

An' it didn't seem to be worth our while

To work for them.

The barn was 'most empty,

An' com' any peasants see,

An' not much of anything plenty an' cheap

But water—no, that's bad—

But I had to say good-bye,

It wasn't any use to stand it;

And when the sun' an' bone,

But laws! if you'd only heard him,

At any hour of the night,

A-praying out in the dark,

With you, you know, crazy quite,

With cloth on his knees in the dust,

With the bones of the pieces were out,

As fast as I set 'em.

To me he said mighty little,

But the thought was there,

He talked it over with God.

Down on his knees in the dust,

With the bones of the pieces were past;

For Ophodiah knew how to pray

Much better than he did.

But I am that way contrary

And I am that way right,

I feel like rollin' my sleeves up high,

And gittin' ready to fight.

And I am that way winter,

I ain't goin' to talk about;

An' I didn't even complain to God,

When I was in the dust.

The horse in the contrary cannot jump

more than 27 feet. Longfellow jumped this distance in all his great races. No

doubt the great Miss Woodford can and

does jump 26 and 27 feet in her best races,

Goldsmit Maid stepped with her hind feet 17 inches from the ground when she was at a 215 gait.

I said that Flying Dutchman, a trotter under the saddle of the old time, stopped twenty-two feet. If Mr. Bonner should measure the stride of Mand S. he would find it not less than twenty feet.

The gaied horse, next to the galloping gaif, will be found to the pacer. His reach is twenty feet when he goes to a trot.

With cloth on his knees in the dust,

With the bones of the pieces were out,

As fast as I set 'em.

Then I said to myself in whispers,

"God knows where his gift descends;

As fast as I set 'em, that's good down."

An' I would not have no one reckon

My Ophodiah, you have the gift to pray,

And others the gift to work.

—John Green Poland.

How Postal Currency Was Invented.

Postal currency, which was the "change" during the war and until the resumption of specie payments, was the invention of General Spinner, who had represented the Syracuse District of New York in Congress and had been appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln.

Small change had been in demand, and a time came when the market changed and had to be taken in bags, cabbages, potatoes and what not. General Spinner was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change.

He had no law under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times in a row, he passed a sum to represent different amounts.

Thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a Government transaction in any sense. It could not be. General Spinner distributed his improved currency among the clerks of the Department and purchased a quantity of stamps to represent different amounts.

The postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange.

It was dubbed "postal currency."

From this General Spinner got his idea of the fractional currency and before long it spread. The postage stamps, either

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